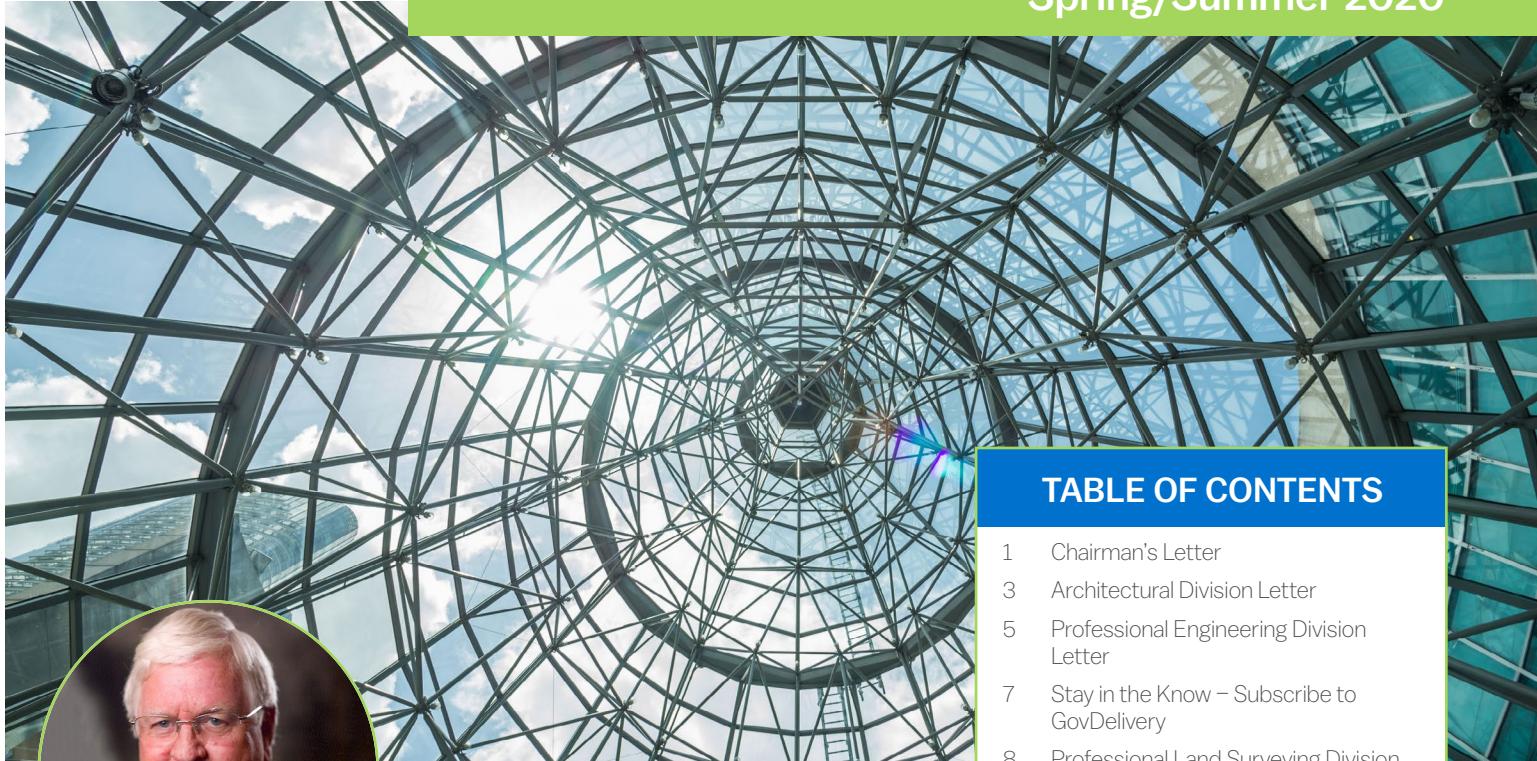


DIMENSIONS

Spring/Summer 2020



CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

By: Robert N. (Bob) Hartnett, PLA

Two years ago, I reported on the ten year trends of various metrics that are important to the Board. The Board's complete 2019 Year-End Report is included in detail a few pages back. Reviewing the 2007, 2017, and now the 2019 data, provides some insight to both some long term and short term trends.

ACTIVE LICENSES	2007	2017	2019
Architects	4,155	5,146	5,196
Professional Engineers	13,181	18,440	17,690
Professional Land Surveyors	910	986	864
Professional Landscape Architects	287	402	410
TOTAL	18,533	24,974	24,160

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CHAIRMAN'S LETTER CONTINUED

In spite of a strong economy and a continued solid construction market, there appears to be a slowing of growth in the numbers of both Architects and Professional Landscape Architects. The slight decrease in the overall number of Professional Engineers in the recent two-year period was surprising. Professional Land Surveyor acquaintances have been sharing that their licensed PLS numbers are declining at an alarming rate, and that the national and state land surveying societies are working to reverse this trend by getting into middle schools and high schools and introducing students to the land surveying profession. Fellow Board Member from the Professional Land Surveying Division, Dan Govero, shared a white paper he wrote and has been making career day presentations at his local schools. The declining number of PLS's is quite concerning.

Below is a comparison regarding complaints over the same time frame, with interesting information and trends in that data as well.

COMPLAINT CASES	2007	2017	2019
Cases Pending at the Beginning of the Year	91	59	37
New Complaint Cases	96	57	52
Cases Closed	76	65	65

It is encouraging to see that the number of complaint cases closed still surpasses the amount of cases being reported. Our outreach activities to licensees have emphasized the need for ethical and competent practice, and have been a reminder to make sure their companies have Corporate Certificates of Authority to practice, and that discipline in other states are being reported at renewal time. If you look at the numbers in the next section, the unlicensed practice of one of our professions accounts for 40% of new complaints. It is difficult for the Board to reach and inform those without a license and educate them about the statutes that govern professional practice. We rely on licensees and local code officials to bring those practicing without a license to the Board's attention.

The majority of 2019 complaint cases fall in the following categories:

TYPE OF COMPLAINTS	2007	2017	2019
Unlicensed Practice (all professions)	37	18	20
Fraud, Incompetency, Neglect, Misconduct or Dishonesty	38	19	29
Discipline in Another State	6	9	1

As in recent years, our renewal fees continue to be among the lowest in the nation.

RENEWAL FEES	2007	2017	2019
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$100.00	\$35.00	\$35.00

While attending national meetings, we are routinely asked how we keep our renewal fees so low. Your Board strives to be fiscally responsible and always mindful that we are spending your money in everything we do, and will continue to do so in the coming years.

Please feel free to contact me through the Board office if I can be of any service to you.

If you haven't signed up for email notifications from the Board, please click or go to:
<https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/MODIFP/subscriber/new>.



ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION LETTER

By: James C. (JC) Rearden, AIA, CSI, Division Chair

When I am with other architects, I am often asked how I became a member of the Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors and Professional Landscape Architects (Board) and what have I learned from my experience. Some have heard of the demands placed on its members and wonder if they are true, while others simply do not know and are curious. Perhaps they are considering applying for a position but want to be sure before committing. Since the Board is always in the need of qualified candidates to fill the expiring terms of its members, this seems to be a good time to write an article that would set some of the mystery aside and hopefully stimulate interest in becoming a Board Member.

The first mystery is how the appointment process works. Most of the technical information as to how the Board is comprised, the qualifications needed to become a member, how the appointment process works and how the terms work can be found in Chapter 327 of the Missouri Revised Statutes; specifically, under Section 327.031, RSMo. You will note that for the architects, the process starts with a requirement for AIA Missouri to submit to the Director of the Division of Professional Registration a list of five architects who are qualified and willing to fill the vacancy in question, with the recommendation that the governor appoint one of the five persons so listed. Along with this part of the process there is also an application on the Governor's website that the applicant will need to fill out. From there the Governor's office takes over the vetting and selection part of the appointment process, which will include a Missouri Highway Patrol background check with forms to complete and fingerprints, but the good news is that Missouri pays for it. There is also a Missouri Senate confirmation hearing because that Committee must approve the appointment.

You will need the support of your Senator to get through the Senate confirmation process. The successful appointee will also have to complete a Personal Financial Disclosure statement for the Missouri Ethics Commission, and you will be required to maintain it on an annual basis. They have a website if you want to understand what they will require you to disclose. The maintenance part is easy because it is on-line, and you just update what has changed in the previous year.

The Board meets quarterly in various locations around the state to hold hearings and conduct the Board's business. This makes it convenient for people who want to attend our open sessions to meet the Board. We typically rotate between the Jefferson City, St. Louis, Springfield, and Kansas City areas, and the schedule is set a year in advance. The out-of-town members usually arrive Sunday evening and the meetings are held on Monday and Tuesday. You will probably return home Tuesday evening, but occasionally there is lingering Board business on Wednesday. These meetings are a serious commitment that every member must be prepared to make, or you shouldn't consider the position. The prep for these quarterly meetings is intimidating for the first meeting, because you have to read the materials provided for all four divisions and be prepared to participate in the discussions and decisions made for the engineers, land surveyors, and landscape architects, as well as the architects. The reading material arrives in electronic format on a Friday that is a little over a week in advance of each meeting. The staff does an excellent job in providing all sorts of tools to help you stay organized, but I still spend most of that weekend getting prepared. After the first meeting, it gets much easier because every Friday you get an update sent electronically via the Board's secure portal so that by the next quarterly meeting you

are not seeing the information for the first time. There is a Per Diem that does not exceed \$75 per day (i.e., \$9.37 per hour) for the time a member spends on Board business. Mileage for travel to the Board meetings is reimbursed at 43 cents per mile, the state pays for hotel rooms, and there is a modest amount allowed for meals. In other words, even though you are getting some of your out-of-pocket costs defrayed, this should be considered a volunteer position.

The Architectural Division Members of the Board also represent Missouri at the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB). There is a regional meeting the first week of March that starts on Friday and ends on Saturday and there is an Annual meeting the third week of June that starts on Thursday and ends on Saturday afternoon. NCARB has been subsidizing member attendance at these meetings sufficiently for 2-3 members to have their travel expenses covered, at least in recent years. NCARB also has several committees that provide a way for our members to get further involved on a national level. All three of the current Architectural Division Members are serving on

NCARB committees. While attendance at NCARB meetings is not nearly as serious as the Board's meetings, we believe that our active involvement in NCARB is essential to assure Missouri architects are able to practice wherever they wish in our nation with as much ease as possible.

Now having mentioned AIA Missouri and NCARB's interaction with the Board, it would be wrong to think that a member is on the Board to protect or advance their profession. That is not our purpose. The Board exists to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public from incompetent practice, whether it be by a licensee or non-licensee. In doing so, I like to believe that by protecting the public from incompetency, architects will benefit from a public that trusts that its built environment will be healthy and safe, and that our state is working hard to make that happen.

If you are considering volunteering for the Board and still have questions, please feel free to contact me. My contact information can be found on the Board's website or you may send your inquiry to the Board office at moapeplspla@pr.mo.gov.



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING DIVISION LETTER

By: Kevin C. Skibiski, PE, SE, PLS, Division Chair

RETENTION OF RECORDS

An interesting question came to the Board office recently. How long should we keep our files and records? As a Professional Engineer you are responsible for every document upon which you place your seal and signature.

My first question was when should records be stored? In order to simplify my research and this newsletter article, I focused upon the following:

1. Project completion
2. Takeover by another company
3. Changing employers
4. Retirement
5. Death

I have personally experienced three of the five scenarios; and would prefer to delay number five for many more years, but the process needs to be discussed.

Which records should be retained? My philosophy has always been, that if my PE seal is on the document, it is stored somewhere it can be retrieved. When I began my career over 40 years ago that meant paper or mylar (and in a few early jobs, linen) original drawings, bound paper copy of project specifications, hand calculations, and other pertinent job files, particularly correspondence. Upon completion of the project "As Built" drawings and job construction records were kept for future reference as required.

Fast forward to today and much of the same is still retained as project records, but it is kept on a hard drive or in the "cloud". Assuming we have sustainable power and no computer crashes or hacking of information, the information should be good forever. Or is it? I know of a city that at one time required all drawings and specifications to be submitted on both paper and on a 3 inch disc. Electronically stored files need to be retrievable with technology available today.

Throughout my career, I kept everything related to a project in the project files, which led to some very large paper files. Now that I am semi-retired and have no storage space, I am trying to change my habits. At the end of a project I organize the file chronologically. All drawings and specifications are stored on my hard drive and sent to the "cloud". I keep one original copy of my calculations in the paper file as well as stored on the computer. This is because the request for copies of calculations varies by project location. If I keep a paper copy of a drawing it is no larger than 11" x 17". All correspondence and other data are converted to scanned copies and stored.

Takeover by another company should have little effect upon project file retention, except in the case of the new firm consolidating or closing some of the first company's offices. The tendency may be to reduce or eliminate project files needing to be moved. Depending upon the terms of the takeover, the new parent company may have the responsibility to maintain all the previous project files created by the original company.

What happens to those project files that your seal and signature are on when you decide to leave your current

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING DIVISION LETTER CONTINUED

position for a new opportunity elsewhere? Who owns and retains those files? If you are a sole proprietor, you do. If you are an employee of an engineering firm, generally the company keeps the files, although negotiating shared ownership or the ability to obtain copies of files sealed by you is always a possibility. Remember it is your seal, and you are responsible for the documents upon which you place your seal and signature. Generally, but not always, the engineering company maintains professional liability insurance which covers your work while at that company. That is why it has been my habit to leave all project files with the company I am leaving, for their use should a need arise in the future. I have unfortunately worked for a company that, after a few years after my leaving, closed the company and discarded all the project files into the trash.

This brings us to retirement and ultimately death. These scenarios pertain primarily to the sole proprietor, as in my experience all project files stay with the company. When the decision is made to shut it all down and quit practicing as a sole proprietor PE, if you do not have a successor to take over, project files must be distributed or stored. When I make that final decision, I intend to ask my clients (what few I continue to work with) if they wish to retain the project files on their projects. If they say yes, I will consolidate, organize and deliver to them those files. If they say no, I will consolidate, organize and store the project files.

Furthermore, what should you do with your PE seal and other indicia? I believe that the seal should be disfigured or destroyed, or returned to the Board office, to prevent use by anyone else after the licensee has concluded their career. The Board has seen instances where the use of a licensee's seal was ongoing, without the knowledge of the licensee. We need to be very careful, as more seals are generated and applied onto drawings electronically.

Another question is how long should project files be retained? According to my legal sources there are two terms which may answer that question, "Statute of Limitations" and "Statute of Repose." Both terms set time limits; but are based upon different parameters. The "Statute of Limitations" sets time limits for filing a civil complaint or formal criminal charges. The time period begins when damage is sustained or a defect has been identified, and upon commencement of the right to sue. In Missouri, the time frame for "Statute of Limitations" is 5 years for injury to property or person, and enforcement of written and oral contracts. It is 10 years for fraud and collection of debts and judgements.

The "Statute of Repose" sets the time limit relative to a project, one in which a claim must be made, or the claim is forfeited. Typically, the claim against architects, engineers and builders is related to design or construction defects. The time limit begins on the date the professional services are completed and/or the date of substantial completion of the project. In Missouri, the time frame for "Statute of Repose" is 10 years.

Professional liability insurance providers and common sense require a written contract for design and construction phase services. Good records of any changes to the design is also highly recommended. According to information from one insurance provider, "Being able to locate relevant project documents is essential to defending claims against the design professional."

To answer the question of how long to retain project files, I would recommend 10 years to cover all the possible scenarios. I also recommend that as many files as possible be converted to an easily retrievable electronic format for storage at your place of work and at a second off-site location.

One issue not addressed is that if you are a sole proprietor and are at the end of your working career, facing retirement, you probably have generated many project files. Some of those projects may be memorable as high points of your life's work; and it may be difficult to discard or give away those memories. My advice is to keep anything you feel is meaningful to you or your family. You had a grand career as a Professional Engineer, one to be

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING DIVISION LETTER CONTINUED

proud of, and you earned the right to keep whatever you wish.

For me, when I reach that time, I may retain some files, but mostly I'll be going trout fishing at Walnut Bend Lodge on Crane Creek.

These are my thoughts, what are yours? Let us know how you feel about retaining records. Send comments to the Board office at moapeplspla@pr.mo.gov and they will forward them onto me.

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- Choose the list(s) you would like to join.
- A confirmation e-mail for each list you select will be sent to the e-mail address provided.



PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYING DIVISION LETTER

By: Jerrod L. Hogan, PLS, Division Chair

I would like to start with a sincere thank you to Mike Freeman for his 12+ years of service to the Board. Mike was appointed to the Board on May 2, 2007 and served until January 31, 2020. He served as the PLS Division Chair from December 9th, 2009 until 2020. During his nearly 13 years on the Board, he also represented Missouri by participating in and attending numerous NCEES meetings. Mike's passion for the land survey profession and his passion for protecting the public made him a great Board Member. He added incredible wisdom, experience, knowledge, and professionalism to the Board and he will be missed. We hope Mike gets to spend more time with his family, enjoy traveling more, and enjoy his much deserved retirement!

I had the opportunity to attend a new member orientation with NCEES, NCARB, CLARB and CIDQ. We spent 4 days in DC right before the coronavirus situation. The orientation was packed full of great information. Topics ranged from overview of each organization, to understanding the Board's role in protecting the public to how we can all work together. A few highlights from my trip that may be of interest to land surveyors: First, NCEES will celebrate 100 years in 2020. They were founded in 1920 to improve uniformity of laws, to promote mobility and ensure public safety. We learned about the process NCEES goes through to create the FS (Fundamentals of Surveying) and the PS (Principles of Surveying) exams. They have over 800 exam development volunteers working year round creating exam questions and keeping the exam relevant to today's profession. They are always looking for volunteers to help write FS and PS questions. If you have interest in serving, please feel free to reach out to me. Just for reference, NCEES administered 1,368 FS exams nationwide in 2018. They administered 687 PS exams in the same period.

Another service offered by NCEES is the NCEES Record Program for multistate licensure. If you are pursuing licensure in multiple states, this allows you to upload your resume, references, transcripts, etc. into one online repository. The goal is to improve mobility of licensure by making the application process easier in additional states. The last resource I wanted to mention is the FREE continuing education tracker called the CPC (Continuing Professional Competency) tracker. This is free to surveyors and engineers. It allows you to track continuing education activities, upload supporting documents, select the states you are licensed in to track requirements; and, in some cases, transmit your continuing education report directly to licensing boards if audited. This tool is a great way to stay organized and will save you time if you get selected for an audit.

Lastly, I want to strongly encourage each of you to talk to your fellow surveyors. If you think you found an error in another survey or aren't sure why another surveyor calculated the position of a corner, please reach out directly to them. I have always felt like boundary surveying can sometimes feel like building a puzzle without all the pieces. Anytime I have reached out to another surveyor to ask for information, or discuss a discrepancy, or ask them what information/evidence they may have found, I almost always walk away with more puzzle pieces

and more confidence in my final boundary opinion. I have been surprised at the number of complaints the Board receives where the complainant is another surveyor and has made no attempt to reach out to the surveyor they disagree with. I've heard things like "I didn't reach out because they are stubborn" or the other side asking "Why didn't the complainant just call me so we could share notes and work this out?" I am drawn to the MSPS surveyors creed. It says... "I pledge:....To place service to others before personal profit, the honor of the land surveying profession before personal advantage and the public welfare above all other considerations." It seems we have an opportunity, if not an obligation, to work together to solve our differences. The State of Idaho recently changed their rules to require surveyors to come together to work out "material discrepancy" (IDAPA 10-0102-1801). While I believe that most Missouri surveyors already practice this courtesy, I would encourage any surveyor who might disagree with another surveyor, or who is considering filing a complaint, please reach out first and try to work it out together.

I am honored to be the new Professional Land Surveying Division Chair and I would love to hear from licensees in the state to understand any issues affecting Professional Land Surveyors. Please send any comments to the Board office at moapeplspla@pr.mo.



PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION LETTER

By: Robert S. "Bob" Shotts, PLA, PLS, Division Chair

The Board exists as a result of the authorization of Chapter 327, RSMo, and is tasked with regulating architects, professional engineers, professional land surveyors, and professional landscape architects for the protection of the public. All members of the Board take this responsibility seriously and spend numerous hours dealing with the various issues that come before them. Each of the professional members of the Board is licensed in one or more of the professions and come from a variety of practice types. This also means that in addition to our responsibilities on the Board we conduct our private practices like all other licensees.

The last couple of weeks (this was written toward the end of March) have been a challenge not only in our professional lives but also in our personal lives. The Board office was closed to normal activity

and our staff has had to work from home as many of us have done as well. Our upcoming meeting, scheduled for the beginning of May, will be held as a virtual meeting in order to limit direct contact with each other. Other than individual members having called in to a meeting because of illness, this is the first time I am aware of a virtual meeting having taken place. I would like once again to commend Judy Kempker and her staff for conducting the normal Board functions under less than optimal conditions.

We all got into our professions because we are problem solvers. These tough times certainly call on these abilities, and I am sure that we will persevere. I, along with my fellow Professional Landscape Architect Board Members, Noel Fehr and Eric Davis wish the best for all of you.

NATIONAL COUNCILS

National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB)
National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES)
Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB)



PUBLIC MEMBER LETTER

By: Sherry L. Cooper, Public Member

Legislation Establishing Universal Licensing Recognition in Arizona

In the Dimensions 2018 Spring/Summer issue I wrote with a cautionary voice about the topic, "Artificial Barriers To Licensure and Over Regulation of Occupations – What Is This Conversation About?" We had seen a resurgence in interest by some Governors, legislators, and others on this topic; founded by a belief that so-called "artificial or unnecessary barriers" to licensure or "over regulation" of occupations restricts the free market place and competition. We continue to see proposals in various states to deregulate occupations – where licensure might not be warranted to protect the public – and proposals to adopt systems such as reciprocity, comity, or multi-jurisdictional compacts intended to facilitate or speed up licensure across state and even international lines for occupations – where licensure is clearly warranted to protect the public. Some of these measures have been enacted. One example is Arizona HB 2569, characterized by the state as a "first of its kind law," establishing universal licensing recognition. The Act went into effect in August 2019. (see: <https://youtu.be/Ov8uEUqfL1U>)

Requirements of the New Arizona Law

Briefly, the Arizona universal licensing recognition law "makes it easier for people who are already licensed in another state to get licensed at the same level in Arizona. Under the new law, Arizona's licensing boards will recognize out-of-state occupational licenses for people who have been licensed in their profession for at least one year, are in good standing in all states where they are licensed, pay applicable Arizona fees, and meet all residency, testing, and background check requirements." In addition, "an applicant must be in good standing in all states where they are licensed and not have any past or pending

investigations or complaints." And, "professionals receiving licenses under the new law can only become licensed to practice within areas they have been trained and certified to practice in their original state." (see: https://azgovernor.gov/sites/default/files/universallicensingrecognition1_0.pdf)

What Does this New Law Accomplish From a Public Protection Perspective?

Importantly, please note that this law only applies to qualified candidates for licensure by universal recognition in Arizona who are licensed in another jurisdiction and who move to – and establish official residence in – Arizona. It does not apply to candidates licensed in another jurisdiction seeking to practice in Arizona, but who continue to live outside Arizona. Still, facilitating licensure for those qualified professionals who hold a license in another jurisdiction and now choose to move to Arizona is a laudable goal. In addition, I generally support the concept of accepting "equivalent" original licensure requirements as a basis for licensure in subsequent jurisdictions – one component of the new law. Ideally, equivalency is defined by me to mean licensure requirements in a candidate's first state of licensure were "equal in effect" vs. an "exact duplicate" of those required in the subsequent jurisdiction (Arizona, in this case). And I believe this is the way it is being interpreted in Arizona too. In other words . . . can the public be assured that licensure requirements in a candidate's original state meant only safe, knowledgeable, and competent practitioners were licensed. The protection by the states of the health, safety, and welfare of residents by only allowing persons meeting basic entry-level licensure requirements related to minimum education, training, and testing for the independent, learned professions is the entire purpose behind licensure. And those requirements don't necessarily have to be the exact same to accomplish this.

PUBLIC MEMBER LETTER CONTINUED

What Are the Potential Problems With this New Law From a Public Protection Perspective?

My perspective as a Public Board Member on some possible problems in the new law is summarized below.

- Arizona says candidates moving into Arizona who have held a license in another state for at least one year can seek/obtain a license through the new universal licensing recognition law. From a public protection perspective one year is much, much too short. In my opinion to qualify for a license by comity (or universal licensing recognition in this case) a candidate should be expected to have shown safe, effective, competent practice – with no serious discipline – for a minimum of five to seven years in another jurisdiction. One year of practice does not allow enough time for allegations that a licensee has failed to provide safe, competent practice; failed to practicing ethically; or failed to adhere to the provisions of the Practice Act to be brought to the attention of a state board. Nor does one year of practice allow enough time to investigate a complaint once substandard practice is alleged. If a candidate has only completed one year of licensure in a jurisdiction they should – in my opinion – be required to meet all current state entry-level licensure requirements; as would be the case for new graduates.
- Arizona says candidates who are in good standing in all states where they are licensed as verified first by the board can seek/obtain a license through the new universal licensing recognition law. From a public protection perspective it is my opinion that a candidate seeking licensure by comity (or universal licensing recognition in this case) should be in good standing not only in all jurisdictions where they are currently licensed – but, also in every jurisdiction where they have ever held a license. Public protection demands that boards must determine whether a candidate who relinquished their license or let their license expire in any jurisdiction was in good standing at the time. Any person who voluntarily surrendered or allowed a license to lapse while under investigation or to avert possible discipline should be prohibited from qualifying for licensure through a comity process (or universal licensing recognition in this case) and instead they should – in my opinion – be required to meet all current state entry-level licensure requirements;

as would be the case for new graduates.

- Arizona says candidates who do not have any past or pending investigations or complaints can seek/obtain a license through the new universal licensing recognition law. From a public protection perspective I support this requirement; however, I also know that such information is not available by law in some states; is not possible to easily determine in others; and would likely take a substantial amount of time to research. I support primary source verification of the credentials (education, training, testing) and of the disciplinary/licensure record of all candidates for licensure as a public protection measure. It appears Arizona believes its new law is going to speed up licensure for candidates who hold a license in another jurisdiction – where I believe it very well may not as boards work to ascertain information on past or pending investigations or complaints. Not all boards can or do report disciplinary information, much less complaints, on its licensees to the national primary source verified credential repositories maintained by the associations of licensing boards (e.g., the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying, and the Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards) – so a substantial amount of time may be required for a board to research this information. And to ascertain such information for licensure candidates educated, trained, and/or licensed in foreign countries is fraught with even more difficulties; if not entirely impossible in some cases for a board to determine.
- Arizona says candidates who obtain a comity license through the new universal licensing recognition law can only become licensed to practice within areas they have been trained and certified to practice in their original state. From a public protection perspective I am unclear how the Arizona boards will know what those areas might be when most jurisdictions offer general licenses and do not license persons only within certain areas of expertise. Assessment of practice outside a licensee's area of training can be subjective when there is no specific specialization license offered in a jurisdiction.

PUBLIC MEMBER LETTER CONTINUED

Final Thoughts From a Public Protection Perspective.

Ensuring that there are no unnecessary barriers to timely licensure mobility is a reasonable and appropriate goal provided; however, that those licensure requirements enacted by legislatures solely to protect the public are not eliminated or diminished in any way. Public protection of residents by the states is – after all – the entire purpose behind licensure of individuals practicing any of the independent, learned professions such as the four licensed by the Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors and Professional Landscape Architects (APEPLSPLA).

In fact, APEPLSPLA already offers a speedy process for granting licensure by comity. The time to process and verify a comity license application in Missouri for the vast majority of qualified applicants (with the possible exception of the requirement that candidates for a professional surveyor license by comity must also pass a state-administered surveying exam) generally takes about 30 days – and in many cases comity applications are processed in

about a week. Thirty days (or less) is a reasonable amount of time considering how important and time consuming it can be for the Board to verify all necessary credential and background information including: education; training or experience; testing; licensure history; and safe practice (“good standing status”). Public protection must remain at the heart of all legislation seeking to amend any license- or license-mobility requirements.

Finally, it is important to note it is not plausible in any U.S. jurisdiction that 100% of candidates seeking licensure by comity (or universal licensing recognition in Arizona) will meet a state's requirements and/or have readily available and verifiable credentials. The time necessary for any board to review and act on the few applications that do not easily meet a state's requirements and/or do not have readily available and verifiable credentials cannot – and should not for public protection reasons – be held to an arbitrarily set short turnaround timeframe. A delay in those few applications is an important and necessary firewall to protect the health and safety of the public from potentially unsafe or unqualified persons.

YOUR OPINION MATTERS

This is a courtesy reminder to participate in a brief survey that was recently sent to you in electronic format.

Your input is important!! Please take 2 minutes out of your busy schedule to answer our short survey. Your responses will provide a roadmap for the Board to serve its licensees in the format(s) most desired. The survey will be open until the end of May. Once the results are generated, they will be published in the next edition of the Board's newsletter. Please follow the link below to the survey.

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/TL5NT2Z>

Thank you in advance for your participation!



CAUSES FOR DISCIPLINE UNDER CHAPTER 327, RSMO - PART 2

By: Edwin Frownfelter, Legal Counsel

In the [November 2019 issue](#), we reviewed some of the causes for discipline the Board is authorized to enforce under [Section 327.441.2, RSMo](#). The following are some of the other grounds recognized as cause for discipline of licenses in the professions governed by Chapter 327, RSMo.

Paragraph (6) of Section 327.441.2 authorizes discipline for “**violation of, or assisting or enabling any person to violate, any provision of this chapter, or of any lawful rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter.**” This is a very common ground of discipline. Paragraph (6) provides the enforcement mechanism for all the law enacted through all the statutory provisions of Chapter 327, as well as the Board’s rules.

For instance, [Section 327.411](#), RSMo, creates the obligation of all licensees to obtain a professional seal and apply it to all final professional documents. That language is not self-enforcing, but since it is incorporated into the disciplinary requirements by Paragraph (6) of Section 327.441.2, failure to abide by those requirements is cause for the imposition of discipline.

The section also provides the enforcement mechanism for the Board’s rules. Many of the duties required of licensees are set forth in the Board’s rules, codified in [Title 20, Division 2030](#) of the Missouri Code of State Regulations. For instance, the [Code of Professional Conduct](#), Chapter 2 of the Board’s rules, sets forth fundamental duties such as those to act with reasonable care and competence and apply the ordinary technical knowledge and skill of the profession, to undertake professional services only when qualified by education, training, and experience, and to affix title blocks to technical documents. [Chapter 10](#) on corporations fleshes out much of the procedure for the issuance of corporate certificates of authority authorized in [Section 327.401.2, RSMo](#), including defining the qualifications of managing agents. [Chapter 16](#) sets forth the Missouri Standards for Property Boundary Surveys, which govern the performance of real estate surveys in precise detail for professional land surveyors. Because of Paragraph (6), all of these are enforceable laws which can and do result in disciplinary cases when their requirements are not met.

Another violation of Paragraph (6) that frequently occurs is failure to report information a licensee is obligated to report. Most often, this arises when a licensee has been subject to discipline in another jurisdiction or a criminal conviction, and fails to report it in the renewal application by checking the boxes inquiring about these events. If the licensee fails to report an incident of discipline or criminal liability, the Board will often impose discipline even if it might have let the incident pass if properly reported. For this reason, the Board strongly recommends that if the licensee has any doubt as to whether a disciplinary or criminal incident must be reported, it should be resolved in favor of reporting.

CAUSES FOR DISCIPLINE UNDER CHAPTER 327, RSMO - PART 2 - CONTINUED

Paragraph (7) prohibits “**impersonation of any person holding a license or certificate of authority, or allowing any person to use his or her license or certificate of authority, or diploma from any school.**” The Board has only considered one case of impersonation in recent years. In that matter, the owner of a professional firm renewed the license of his retired former partner without the latter’s knowledge and consent. Impersonation could arise, for instance, if a licensee or unlicensed person with access to a professional’s seal used it without the owner’s permission, or if the licensee allowed another to fix the seal to documents not prepared under the licensee’s direct personal supervision.

Paragraph (8) allows the Board to impose discipline for “**Disciplinary action against the holder of a license or a certificate of authority, or other right to practice any profession regulated by this chapter granted by another state, territory, federal agency or country upon grounds for which revocation or suspension is authorized in this state.**” This is a very common basis for discipline, in an era when many professionals are licensed in multiple states. The Missouri courts have interpreted this provision broadly. The action taken in the other state or jurisdiction does not have to involve formal revocation, suspension, or censure; any determination that involves any limitation on the license or corrective action is considered to constitute “disciplinary action,” including such measures as payment of fines or costs of investigation, mandatory professional education, compelled remedial actions or agreement to limit practice.

The Board has the responsibility to show that the conduct for which the discipline was imposed would also be grounds for discipline under Missouri law, but this too is loosely interpreted. The language of the provision violated in the other state need not be identical to that of the Missouri standard. If the conduct committed, such as incompetence or lack of proper licensure, would also be a violation of Missouri law, cause for discipline exists. The question becomes, if the individual engaged in this same conduct in Missouri, would it meet Missouri’s grounds for discipline? If so, discipline under Paragraph (8) is warranted. If, however, the licensee is disciplined for something that Missouri law does not prohibit, such as a specific technical requirement or a recordkeeping mandate not present in Missouri law, the Board would not pursue discipline.

Paragraph (9) allows discipline when a licensee is “**adjudged incapacitated or disabled by a court of competent jurisdiction.**” The Board has not reviewed any cases under this section in many years.

Paragraph (10) provides for discipline for a licensee guilty of “**assisting or enabling any person to practice or offer to practice any profession licensed or regulated by this chapter who is not licensed and currently eligible to practice ...**” This section allows discipline of a licensee who aids or abets the unlicensed practice of any profession under Chapter 327. The Board has applied this rule in numerous cases. Such situations often involve “plan-stamping,” when a licensee seals documents prepared, not under the licensee’s immediate personal supervision, by an unlicensed contractor with whom the licensee has a loose relationship.

Paragraph (11) authorizes the Board to discipline a licensee based on “**issuance of a professional license or a certificate of authority based upon a material mistake of fact.**” This may arise in a situation where a license has been granted to an applicant who omitted or misstated material information in an application, which would have resulted in denial of the license or issuance of a probationary license if the truth were known. For example, discipline may be imposed where an applicant who relies on a degree from an accredited university, but who did not actually graduate, or if the institution was not accredited at the time. The omission or misstatement need not be knowingly false, although an intentional act of deception in an application may also be cause for discipline as an act of dishonesty under Paragraph (3) of Section 327.441.2.

Paragraph (12) provides for discipline for “failure to display a valid license or certificate of authority if so required.” The Board has not applied this rule in any cases for many years.

Paragraph (13) states that cause for discipline exists when the licensee has committed “**violation of any professional trust or confidence.**” This provision has arisen often in a variety of cases. It often serves to protect the interests of third parties with whom the licensee does not have a direct contractual relationship. For instance,

CAUSES FOR DISCIPLINE UNDER CHAPTER 327, RSMO - PART 2 - CONTINUED

an architect or professional engineer designing structural elements of a building intended for public use has responsibilities to the anticipated users of that building as well as to the owner with whom the professional contracts. If a design professional seals a document knowing that it will be submitted to code review officers for approval, the licensee has a duty to provide accurate information about the design to allow the code review officers to perform their job. A professional land surveyor preparing a boundary survey that will be recorded has a professional trust or confidence to get it right, as it will be seen, relied upon, or dealt with for decades by many people beyond the client who commissioned it. In many other situations, the reliance of others on the expertise and honesty of a licensed professional may create a professional trust or confidence enforceable through Paragraph (13).

Paragraph (14) deals with “use of any advertisement or solicitation which is false, misleading or deceptive.” For instance, an engineer advertising or soliciting work in designing buildings which fall outside the exclusions from the practice of architecture in **Section 327.101**, RSMo, might violate this section. Claims in websites may raise problems under this section. For instance, if the website of a firm with a certificate of authority in architecture, but not in engineering or land surveying, were to state that the company could provide those services as well, that might be a deceptive advertisement in violation of Paragraph (14). Although one would expect that in a competitive environment such issues would arise often, the Board has not considered many cases involving deceptive advertising in recent years.

Unless the licensee agrees to the findings and discipline in a settlement agreement, the Board must file a complaint with the Missouri Administrative Hearing Commission seeking a determination that cause for discipline exists under any of the 14 grounds for discipline specified in Section 327.441.2. The Board only proceeds to discipline on grounds for which the Administrative Hearing Commission has found that the facts support a conclusion that cause for discipline exists.

In addition to the 14 grounds stated in Section 327.441.2, the Board also has authority under another section of the law to directly impose discipline upon licensees convicted of certain crimes. In the November issue, we will discuss the process for discipline based on criminal pleas and convictions in detail.



SEALING PRELIMINARY WORK: MAKE SURE TO DISCLAIM

By: Edwin Frownfelter, Legal Counsel

It happens much too often. A licensee appears before one of the Board's divisions, facing a complaint that plans he or she sealed lacked information that was necessary, or reflected a lack of proper preparation and detail. "Oh," the licensee says. "Those were just preliminary plans. I just worked those up to show the client what we were thinking of. They weren't meant for construction." Yet the sealed plans bear no indication they are preliminary or not for construction.

A licensed professional should always be cautious when applying a seal to any technical document. **Section 327.411.2, RSMo**, states, "the owner of the seal shall be responsible for the architectural, engineering, land surveying, or landscape architectural documents, as the case may be, when the licensee places his or her personal seal on such technical submissions to be used in connection with any ... project." Placing one's seal on any technical document means the licensee bears personal responsibility for any shortcomings or omissions in those documents.

It is no excuse for shortcomings or omissions in a sealed document that it was only for preliminary use or was not intended by the licensee to be a final document. **Section 327.411.1, RSMo**, which creates the statutory authority for the requirement of professional seals, states only that the licensee must "shall affix the seal to all **final** technical submissions." By placing the seal on documents not intended to be final, licensees expose themselves to professional responsibility for work products by which they did not intend to be bound. This is risky. The Board has seen cases where clients or contractors submit what were intended to be preliminary plans to code authorities or otherwise make use of sealed documents in ways the sealing licensee did not anticipate. But since the documents are sealed, the licensee still bears responsibility for the content and use of those documents.

The Board's **rule on seals** provides specific guidance for how preliminary documents should be treated. 20 CSR 2030-3.060(7) states, "**Technical submissions shall be signed, sealed, and dated unless clearly designated preliminary or incomplete, not to be used for construction, or is a record drawing of as-built construction information provided by others.**" If the technical submissions are not intended to be final and ready for construction, plan approval, or recording, the rule requires that a disclaimer of that fact must be placed on the document. The rule directs that the disclaimer language should state "**The information on this document is preliminary or incomplete, not for construction, recording purposes, or implementation,**" or similar language. The disclaimer must be conspicuous on the document; the rule requires that it "**be placed in an obvious location so that it is readily found, easily read, and not obscured by other markings.**"

In the absence of such disclaimers, the Board will generally view technical documents as final and hold them to all applicable professional standards.



NEW BOARD MEMBER

David L. Smith, PE

MY FIRST YEAR

My appointment and confirmation to the Board came through just a little too late for me to attend the April 2019 meeting in St. Louis, so the Spring 2020 meeting will mark my first full year on the Board. Looks like the Coronavirus is going to affect that meeting, so it may be a while more before I get a full year of meetings under my belt.

At my first meeting, I was fairly well “lost” and just learning the ropes of being part of this Board. I found myself thinking thoughts similar to the exclamations of Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid when they were being pursued across the Southwest by some exceptionally talented lawmen - “Who ARE those guys?!” I was in a big room with Board Members from each of our four professions, plus several staff members, and every person there was in the room because they wanted to do all they could do to protect the public and uplift our professions and make them better. No ulterior or selfish motives. No slackers. Nobody uninterested.

I have fairly recently become fully retired, but that puts me in a minority of the Board Members, I think. Engineering has been very good to me throughout my life, and that is what sparked my initial interest in being a member of this Board. But most of the Board Members are still fully involved in their careers, and they still find (or make) the time to do the fairly thankless work of being an active, involved member of the Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors and Professional Landscape Architects. I have known a few professionals who were members of the Board in the past. Some of them were members so long ago that no current members can recall them. They were people I admired, and to some degree they began my interest in being a Board Member. My point is that the members of this Board have been serving their respective professions for a very long time. The professions of engineering, architecture, surveying, and landscape architecture are better and more well-respected today because of their service.

My first three meetings have been reasonably uneventful, at least in my estimation. Some of the people who have come to meet with the Board or with a division of the Board have seemed somewhat eccentric, to be sure. But any group that is established with the purpose of regulating professions is bound to deal with some of the “fringe” people in those professions. Frankly I am surprised that any of the people who have come to meet with the Board seem to be normal, well-intentioned professionals, but several have been.

As other new Board Members have mentioned, I have been positively impressed by the Board staff and how helpful they are. Beginning with Executive Director, Judy Kempker, and extending throughout all the staff, everybody seems motivated to help me with each process of “taking care of business.” I get the impression they think the only silly question is the one I don’t ask. Communication (mostly by email) flows smoothly and

NEW BOARD MEMBER LETTER CONTINUED

there is never any delay in getting a response. Even the legal team is very quick to respond to any need, which greatly impressed me.

I was told, as other new Board Members have been told, that it takes about a year to become familiar with the workings of the Board and to feel “at home” as a member. Perhaps it is just me, but I have the impression I will still be learning from the other Board Members (and the staff) for a lot longer than one year. My intention when I expressed interest in being on this Board was to “give back” a little bit to the engineering profession in Missouri and to the people of our state who depend on engineers, sometimes without even realizing it. I know that continued exposure to the great people of this Board will help me do that more effectively.

DISCLAIMER:

The articles in this newsletter are the work and opinion of the individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion or position of the Board.



FAREWELL & BEST WISHES MIKE FREEMAN

On behalf of the Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors and Professional Landscape Architects, we would like to sincerely thank Michael C. (Mike) Freeman, PLS, for his dedication to the Board and exemplary services rendered to the people of the State of Missouri while serving on the Board. Mike served as a member of the Professional Land Surveying Division from May 2, 2007 to December 9, 2009 at which time he was then voted to serve as the Chair of the Professional Land Surveying Division. He served as Division Chair until his resignation which went into effect on January 31, 2020.

Mike was a devoted and conscientious member of the Board. His work ethic and commitment will certainly be missed. We take this opportunity to wish him the very best with his future endeavors.

RECENT RULE CHANGES

Two changes to the following rules went into effect on January 30, 2020. To view the amended rules, please click on the hyperlink provided.

20 CSR 2030-5.080 Standards for Licensure—
Professional Engineers

20 CSR 2030-5.110 Standards for Admission to
Examination—Professional Land
Surveyors

MOVING?

PLEASE NOTIFY THE BOARD OFFICE OF YOUR NEW ADDRESS

The rules and regulations require all licensees to notify the Board of all such changes by sending a letter, e-mail, or change of address form to the office in Jefferson City, Missouri. Please include a street address to facilitate any express mail deliveries.

You can either send the change via the following link:

<https://renew.pr.mo.gov/apepls/coa.asp>; by email
moapeplspla@pr.mo.gov; or by U.S. Mail to:

Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers,
Professional Land Surveyors and
Professional Landscape Architects
3605 Missouri Boulevard,
Jefferson City, MO 65109



NCEES PE EXAMINATIONS AND MISSOURI SPECIFIC EXAM DATES, DEADLINES, AND EXAM LOCATIONS

Instead of applying with the Board, candidates wanting to sit for the NCEES Principles & Practice of Engineering (PE) exam will register directly with NCEES by creating a MyNCEES account on NCEES website at: <https://account.ncees.org/login>.

Also, individuals who hold a Bachelor of Science degree in engineering accredited by the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology, Inc. (ABET) and who have already taken and passed the NCEES Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) Exam may take the PE Exam prior to obtaining the requisite of 4 years of satisfactory engineering experience. (NOTE: An engineering technology degree does not meet the educational requirements.)

All exam candidates who have an ABET accredited degree, who have taken and successfully passed both the NCEES FE Exam and PE Exam, AND who have obtained four (4) full years of satisfactory engineering experience from the date that they received their ABET accredited degree in engineering are eligible to apply for licensure. All candidates meeting this criteria must complete the Missouri "Licensure Application" which can be accessed from the Board's website at <https://pr.mo.gov/apeplspla.asp>. If an application is submitted by a candidate before he or she has completed four (4) full years of satisfactory engineering experience, it will be rejected and returned unprocessed.

Those candidates who DO NOT meet the above criteria can access the Board's website for other possible avenues for licensure; however, they CANNOT continue with direct registration through NCEES before being granted approval from the Board first.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Board office at (573) 751-0047 or moapeplspla@pr.mo.gov.

Re-Exam PE candidates who have already received approval from the Board when they originally applied with the Board will also register for any future PE exams with NCEES directly and upon successfully passing the exam submit a passing score report to the Board office for licensure.

The Missouri Specific Exam is given the 2nd Wednesday of January, April, July, and October at the Board office located at 3605 Missouri Boulevard, Jefferson City, Missouri. Time constraints and/or exam availability may not allow your exam selection. If this is the case, you may not be set until the next available date.

2020-2021 EXAMINATION DATES	FILING DEADLINE
July 8, 2020	July 1, 2020
October 14, 2020	October 1, 2020
January 13, 2021	January 1, 2021
April 14, 2021	April 1, 2021
July 14, 2021	July 1, 2021
October 13, 2021	October 1, 2021

Exam candidates who fail to achieve a passing score on any part of the examination, will have unlimited opportunities for reexamination. However, these candidates will be required to wait 6 months before repeating the failed exam.

Exam Times: Part I – 1:00 p.m.-2:15 p.m. (1 hour and 15 minutes)
Part II – 2:30 p.m.-3:45 p.m. (1 hour and 15 minutes)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING COVID-19 AND THE L.A.R.E. EXAM ADMINISTRATION

CLARB has been following the news of the spread of the novel coronavirus, COVID-19, throughout North America. It is out of an abundance of caution and concern for our exam candidates that CLARB has made the decision to postpone the April L.A.R.E. exam dates of March 23-April 4.

CLARB's staff is working with our test center provider, Pearson VUE, to identify a new administration window that works within both capacity of the test centers and protects the safety of all candidates, staff, local communities and the public. As soon as a testing window has been identified, CLARB will notify candidates to begin scheduling their appointments.

Candidates who are currently registered for the exam will receive an email from Pearson VUE notifying them of their exam appointment cancellation.

All current exam registrations will be carried over into the postponed "make-up" exam administration. No candidate who is currently registered for the L.A.R.E. will need to re-register. If a candidate chooses to cancel their registration out of concerns surrounding COVID-19 or due to scheduling difficulties within the new exam administration, all cancellation fees will be waived and a full refund will be granted. Unfortunately, CLARB will not be able to re-register candidates if a candidate chooses to cancel.

CLARB has already notified all registered exam candidates of this information via an email. This information is also available on CLARB's [homepage](#).

We understand this announcement will be inconvenient for exam candidates; however, both the Board and CLARB's main goal is to protect the public, the candidates, and all the staff involved in the administration of the exam. CLARB is continuing to follow the guidance of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and it appreciates your understanding.

SCHEDULE OF UPCOMING BOARD MEETINGS



'20

MAY
4

Via Teleconference



'20

JUL
27-28

St. Louis



'20

NOV
9-10

Springfield



'21

FEB
1-2

Jefferson City

Meeting locations may vary. For current information please view notices on our website at <http://pr.mo.gov/apelsla-meetings.asp> or call the Board office.

If you are planning on attending any of the meetings listed above, notification of special needs should be forwarded to the Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors, and Professional Landscape Architects, 3605 Missouri Boulevard, Jefferson City, MO 65109 or by calling 573-751-0047 to ensure available accommodations. The text telephone for the hearing impaired is 800-735-2966.

Note: Board Meeting Notices are posted on our website at <http://pr.mo.gov/apelsla-meetings.asp>

THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19) AND ITS POTENTIAL IMPACT

NCEES has been monitoring the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and its potential impact on its programs and services for several weeks. With a pandemic officially declared for COVID-19, NCEES has taken the following actions to help contain and slow the spread of the virus.

- **The April 2020 paper-and-pencil exam administration has been canceled.**

- o Examinees who are registered to take an exam during this administration will receive an automatic full refund of fees paid to NCEES.
- o Exams offered only once a year during the April 2020 administration will be offered during the October 2020 administration.
- o Registration dates for the October 2020 exam administration will be announced soon.
- o Additional information will be emailed directly to affected examinees.

- **All NCEES meetings scheduled to take place between March 15 and May 2 are canceled.**

- o Meetings scheduled to begin after May 2 will be reassessed as we learn more.
- o Meeting attendees will receive an email with additional information specific to their meeting. The email will include instructions on canceling travel arrangements and if the meeting will be rescheduled.

The decision to cancel the April 2020 exam administration and upcoming meetings was not made lightly. These actions support the NCEES vision and mission to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the public. While NCEES strives to achieve this every day through the programs and services it provides to the engineering and surveying professions, this decision should serve as a reminder that safeguarding the health, safety, and welfare of the public is at the heart of everything it does.

CBT examinees

Computer-based testing (CBT) examinees who wish to reschedule an existing appointment should contact **Pearson VUE** to request a waiver of the reschedule fee. CBT examinees should also contact **Pearson VUE** with questions about a specific test center.

Additional information

Additional updates will be provided as needed. For the latest information on impacted areas, visit the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website**.

News release (PDF): [NCEES responds to COVID-19 pandemic](#)



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTURAL REGISTRATION BOARDS

COVID-19 MESSAGING

Summary of NCARB's Coronavirus-related messaging and talking points.

OVERVIEW

NCARB is monitoring the Coronavirus outbreak and is committed to doing everything we can to support our Member Boards and our customers during this time.

NCARB staff are operating remotely until it is safe to resume normal operations at the NCARB office. Member Board Executives, board staff, and Member Board Members are encouraged to contact the Council Relations team at council-relations@ncarb.org with any questions regarding services. MBEs and staff should direct customers to our Customer Relations team online or at 202-879-0520.

COMMUNICATIONS OVERVIEW

To ensure NCARB's community stays up-to-date on how the Coronavirus is impacting our programs and services, we have issued the following communications to our customers and/or members. We are sharing this information with you to use as reference if you receive questions from licensees or candidates, and we encourage you to continue to visit the NCARB website and NCARB Community for up-to-date announcements.

Coronavirus Update: ARE 5.0 Testing and Rescheduling

- Message: NCARB has updated testing and rescheduling policies to provide candidates with support and flexibility.
 - Candidates can reschedule all appointments at no cost through April 30, 2020
- Issued 3/12 with continuous updates
 - Sent via email to all candidates with active Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®) eligibilities
 - Published on NCARB website—see link above

Prometric Test Center Update for COVID-19

- Message: For health and safety reasons, Prometric has closed all U.S. and Canadian test centers through April 15, 2020
 - Candidates can reschedule all appointments at no cost through April 30, 2020
 - All eligible candidates will automatically receive a 90-day rolling clock extension on all valid passing scores
- Issued 3/17
 - Sent via email to all ARE candidates and Architectural Experience Program® (AXP®) supervisors
 - Added to Coronavirus Update on NCARB website

Prometric ARE Rescheduling Update

- Message: NCARB is working with Prometric to resolve delays in appointment rescheduling
 - Included next steps for candidates with divisions scheduled between March 23 and April 15
- Issued 3/23
 - Sent via email to candidates with exam appointments scheduled during Prometric closure
 - Published on NCARB website—see link above

Update on NCARB Services

- Message: NCARB is monitoring the situation and is here to help.
 - NCARB Record services remain available
 - Contact NCARB for additional support
- Issued 3/25
 - Sent via email to all NCARB Record holders, members, volunteers, and staff
 - Published on NCARB website—see link above
 - Portion of message included in all outgoing renewal emails

Staying Connected With NCARB

- Message: Maintain licensure momentum with these tools for staying connected during this period.
- Published 3/26 on NCARB Blog

In addition, we have shared ongoing messaging via:

- Pop-up messages on the NCARB website and in My NCARB
- Ongoing virtual outreach events
- Messaging to the BOD and regional leadership
- Social media posts and monitoring
- Messaging in Member Board Community and Fast Facts
- Messaging in ARE 5.0 Community
- Media advisory to trade publications

2019 YEAR-END REPORT

NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS ADMINISTERED:

Architects Licensed by Examination	71
Professional Engineering Examinations (Written)	378 candidates 239 passed 139 failed
Professional Engineering Examinations (Computer Based)	28 candidates 17 passed 11 failed
Professional Surveying Examinations (Computer Based)	6 candidates 3 passed 3 failed
Missouri Specific Land Surveying Examination - PART I	33 candidates 25 passed 8 failed
Missouri Specific Land Surveying Examination - PART II	32 candidates 15 passed 17 failed
Professional Landscape Architects Licensed by Examination	10

NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS GRANTED BY COMITY:

Architectural	162
Professional Engineering	609
Professional Land Surveying	12
Professional Landscape Architects	12

NUMBER OF CORPORATE CERTIFICATES OF AUTHORITY ISSUED:

Architectural	67
Engineering	174
Land Surveying	18
Landscape Architectural	11

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSES:

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSES:	30,496*
Architects	5,196
Professional Engineers	17,690
Professional Land Surveyors	864
Professional Landscape Architects	410
Total Individual Licensees with Active Status	24,160
Architects with Inactive Status	338
Professional Engineers with Inactive Status	1,953
Professional Land Surveyors with Inactive Status	129
Professional Landscape Architects with Inactive Status	37
Total Individual Licensees with Inactive Status	2,457
Architectural Corporations	1,098
Engineering Corporations	2,337
Land Surveying Corporations	323
Landscape Architectural Corporations	121
Total Corporate Licenses	3,879

* Includes active and inactive for individuals and corporations.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ENGINEER INTERNS/LSITS:

TOTAL NUMBER OF ENGINEER INTERNS/LSITS:	31,960
Engineer Interns Enrolled	31,466
Land Surveyors-in-Training Enrolled	494
Total Enrollment of Engineer Interns/LSITS	31,960

COMPLAINT STATISTICS FOR 2019

Total Number of Complaint Cases Pending at the Beginning of 2019	37
Total Number of Discipline Cases Pending at the Beginning of 2019	27
Total Number of NEW Complaint Cases Filed in 2019:	52
Total Number of Cases Closed in 2019:	65

2019 YEAR-END REPORT CONTINUED

BREAKDOWN OF ALLEGATIONS FOR ALL NEW COMPLAINTS FILED IN 2019

(Note: Each new complaint may have multiple allegations.)

Unlicensed practice of architecture (individual)	6
Unlicensed practice of engineering (individual)	7
Unlicensed practice of land surveying (individual)	6
Unlicensed practice of landscape architecture (individual)	1
Unlicensed practice of architecture (corporation)	9
Unlicensed practice of engineering (corporation)	5
Unlicensed practice of land surveying (corporation)	2
Unlicensed practice of landscape architecture (corporation)	1
Incompetency, misconduct, gross negligence, fraud, misrepresentation or dishonesty	29
Disciplined in another state	1
Code of Professional Conduct violation	9
Minimum Standards violation	9
Immediate Personal Supervision violation	2
Title Block Rule violation	1
Professional Trust or Confidence violation	4
Practice with an Expired License	0
Misuse of Licensee's seal and signature	2
Practice outside area of expertise	1
Issuance of a License based on a material mistake	1
Violation of or assisting or enabling any person	1
Failure to meet continuing education	0
Licensee's seal does not meet requirements	0
Use of Fraud, Deception, Misrepresentation in Securing a License	1
Failure to Report Out of State Discipline on a Renewal	0
Political Subdivisions not using Licensed Design Professionals	0
Criminal Prosecution	1
Felony Conviction	1

BREAKDOWN OF DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS IMPOSED IN 2019:

Revocation (individual)	0
Probation (individual)	5
Probation (corporation)	0
Probation and Civil Penalty (individual)	2
Probation and Civil Penalty (corporation)	6
Cease and Desist & Civil Penalty (individual)	1
Cease and Desist & Civil Penalty (corporation)	0
Voluntary Surrender (individual)	2
Voluntary Surrender (corporation)	0
Public Censure	3

BREAKDOWN OF CASES CLOSED IN 2019:

Corrective Measures Were Taken	6
Warning Letter	6
Written Assurances Received	3
Went Inactive	0
No Further Action	0
No Evidence of a Violation	13
Not Within the Jurisdiction of the Board	3
Satisfactory Completion of Probation (individual)	16
Satisfactory Completion of Probation (corporation)	3
Satisfactory Completion of Probation & Paid Civil Penalty (individual)	2
Satisfactory Completion of Probation & Paid Civil Penalty (corporation)	6
Cease and Desist & Paid Civil Penalty (individual)	1
Cease and Desist & Paid Civil Penalty (corporation)	0
Voluntary Surrender (individual)	2
Censure	3
Deceased	1

STATISTICS ON HOUSE BILL 600 CASES

Total Number of Licensees Suspended at the Beginning of 2019	12
Total Number of Licensees Suspended in 2019	0
Number of Licensees Who Came into Compliance in 2019	0

UNLICENSED PRACTICE:

As you can see, in 2019 the Board had 20 complaints filed against individuals and 17 complaints filed against corporations which were charged with practicing architecture, professional engineering, land surveying and/or landscape architecture without being properly licensed. If an individual or corporation refuses to voluntarily cease and desist all illegal activities and to conduct all future activities in compliance with Chapter 327, the Board can choose to file suit in the appropriate circuit court seeking an injunction to restrain that individual or corporation from practicing architecture, professional engineering, professional land surveying and/or professional landscape architecture without a license. Another option the Board has is to assess a civil penalty. A civil penalty imposed under Section 327.077 can be as high as \$5,000 for each offense. However, each day of a continued violation constitutes a separate offense, with a maximum penalty of \$25,000. In 2019 the Board assessed a total of \$12,850 in civil penalties, of which \$5,350 was for unlicensed practice.

New Licensees

Architects

The following individuals were licensed between October 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020:

Aditya, Sandipan	Henry, Charles P.	Nagel, Gregory Victor
Allen, Michael O.	Hermanson, Adam Thomas	Nash, Tiffany Leigh
Avery, Samuel Charles	Hickcox, Brady Robert	Neri, Guido C.
Banner, Nicholas Blaine	Holley, Keith	Nguyen, Khiet
Barry, Rebecca Marie	Holuby, Jason	Odom, John K.
Barry, Ryan P.	Hoopingarner, Michael R.	O'Leary, Michael F.
Batcheller, Kim M.	Houck, Brent M.	Olson, Rebecca C.
Beashore, Hilary	Hylton, Erin	Patton, Jack D.
Beck, Travis R.	Jacobs, Ryan D.	Paulson, Alex S.
Bedee, Matthew	Kean, Philip L.	Pendleton, Sean Guy
Bentel, Paul L.	Keefer, Charles T.	Penland, Chris
Blank, Scott A.	Kirilov, Simeon J.	Peters, B. J.
Boatwright, John	Kirk, Thomas	Petty, Renee
Bruce, Justin R.	Knoll, Jeremy	Pitassi, Anthony L.
Buffardi, Joseph	Kulkarni, Nitin Y.	Pugh, Hayley S.
Burns, Mary Catherine	Kutlesa, Ivan	Quinn, Brian E.
Burton, Richard James	Lauberth, Charles Anthony	Reed, Nicholas A.
Canning, Brendan N.	Layman, Brandon L.	Reindersma, Sake H.
Chapin, Joel R.	Lewis, Tyler J.	Riddell, Robert W.
Christensen, Shannon R.	Liu, Pennie	Roberts, Brent Allen
Clauson, Kevin A.	Lucy, Timothy M.	Roberts, David
Coats, Jason L.	Luna, Juan Gabriel	Robinson, Reed F.
Cook, Kelly A.	Lutsch, Michael H., Jr.	Rodriguez, Marcos
Cox, Geoffrey G.	Macrae, John Scot	Roellig, Brandon L.
Creedon, Gerard	Mangapora, Mark	Rogers, James Coulter, III
Davenport, Deborah	Masters, David	Schubert, Brian C.
Dean, Dennis W., Jr.	McAllister, Amanda N.	Segafredo, Blake L.
DeWolfe, Matthew	McElyea, Kara E.	Selby, Tyler
Donnelly, Andrew	McLarty, James W.	Siebert, M. Tarver
Eby, Elizabeth	Meadows, David	Smart, Edwin E.
Engineer, Rupal S.	Metzger, Alexis	Sowinski, Suzanne
Flubacker, Robert	Meyer, Kevin Walter	Spurgin, Jeremy James
Fox, Patrick	Meyer, Scott A.	Squiers, Wade R.
Freese, Calleigh J.	Meyr, Tyler	Stichter, Justin Michael
Godfrey, Aaron R.	Minnick, Eugene W.	Stuart, Kristopher Mark
Goodin, Margaret Elizabeth	Mixdorf, Andrew D.	Stubblefield, Raymond E., Jr
Guyon, Katherine Elizabeth	Moore, Bryan	Sudduth, Brian Curtis
Haas, Anthony	Moore, Lindsay M.	Svedberg, Robert J.
Hancock, Erik Y.	Moore, Matthew L.	Swanson, Charles William
Hay, Nathaniel Joel	Murray, Shane	Symonds, Tasha V.

ARCHITECTS CONTINUED

Szabo-Stull, Judith
Taylor, J. Weston
Thompson, James Patrick
Todd, Charles
Valentini, Mario R.
Visnick, Burton S.
Voegtle, Michael

Waitzman, John Thomas
Walker, Erik
Warnock, Paul R.
Warren, Joshua N.
Wetherbee, Lowell A., Jr.
Whitehead, Kirsten M.
Whitener, Adam C.

Williamson, Taylor Niedringhaus
Wilmot, Richard Allen
Wilson, Sarah E.
Winters, Michael O.
Zahradnik, David Wayne

Architectural Corporations/LLCs

The following corporations and LLCs were licensed between October 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020:

Acernus Architecture, LLC	HARLEY ELLIS DEVEREAUX CORPORATION
Architectural Engineering Consortium, Inc.	IBI GROUP ENGINEERING SERVICES (USA) INC.
ARIA GROUP ARCHITECTS, INC.	LA MACCHIA GROUP, LLC
BDA Architecture, P.C.	LNB Studio, LLC
BOKA Powell, LLC	MARLON BLACKWELL ARCHITECT, P.A.
Boti Holdings LLC	Method Architecture, PLLC
Budingen Architecture LLC	Mission Design and Architecture, LLC
CGL COMPANIES, LLC	Poggemeyer Design Group
CHA Architecture, P.C.	RGA Consulting, LLC
EV Studio, LLC	Searer, Robbins, & Stephens, inc
FM ARCHITECTURE, LLC	SixTwentyOne, LLC
formwork architecture, llc	Sowinski Sullivan Architects, PC
Fox Design Group LLC	Tenmile Studio LLC
FRANKFURT-SHORT-BRUZA ASSOCIATES, P.C.	The Kubala Washatko Architects, Inc.
GANNETT FLEMING, INC.	Zebra Architecture, PLLC
GARCON, Inc.	
GMA ARCHITECTS, INC.	
Guidon Design Inc.	

Professional Engineers

The following individuals were licensed between October 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020:

Abi-Samra, Nicholas	Behrends, Casey A.	Buckleman, Brian Patrick
Adler, James	Bensh, Michael W.	Buckman, Brandon W.
Albritton, Robert A.	Berger, Glenn	Bullington, Joshua L.
Allemann, Justin Gerard	Berkowitz, Courtney	Bunyarattaphantu, Tiradej B.
Amoroso, Samuel D.	Bernau, Max J.	Burroughs, Aaron
Andrzejczak, John R.	Betterbed, Elizabeth Anne	Butdorf, David
Andrzejewski, Paul	Bishop, Kyle R.	Cameron, Sean
Arcuri, Keith M.	Bogenschutz, S. Joe	Candler, Robert L.
Arveson, Alexander M.	Bosse, Daniel W.	Canter, Tim H.
Atagana, Jervis	Boualaphanh, Somphavanh	Cardwell, Robert Wesley
Bailey, Chase A.	Bowman, Andrew J.	Caruso, Anthony Salvatore
Baker, James E.	Boyer, John T., Sr.	Cashen, Van
Balzer, Alan M.	Briedwell, Andrew Steven	Cerny, Leslie S.
Barbieri, Paul	Brookbank, Brandon A.	Chambers, Anthony Duane
Barrick, Patrick W.	Brouch, Michael Robert	Chandler, Jeffrey Kurt, Jr.
Barrios, Billy	Brown, Jennifer	Childers, Jeremy Blake
Battish, Rajan	Bruce, Michael Mann	Chorice, Dylan F
Bauknecht, Karlee A.	Brucke, Paul	Ciolko, Przemyslaw
Beard, Daniel	Bruender, Kyle Jordan	Clamp, Blake Alexander

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS CONTINUED

Clark, Clifford D.
Clark, Zane Hubbard
Cloyd, Josh Robert
Coggin, Mark A.
Collins, Jason T.
Cooley, Jeffrey John
Cord, William
Corlman, Shane
Cotton, Blake E.
Cox, Jacob D.
Crabtree, Paul Andrew
Craig, Joseph P.
Cramer, Henry E.
Cross, Matthew A.
Darst, Andrew
Davis, Cory Lee
Davis, Jill
Davis, Nathan
Day, Gregory F.
Day, Tayler J.
Dean, Carmen J.
Dedeurwaerder, Chris
Dee, Robert M.
Dee, Sean J.
Dekalb, Danny
DeKam, William Richard
Deterding, Cody Daniel
Diaz, Duaen
Distler, Justin C.
Douce, Jordan A.
Drilling, David M.
Dube-O'Neal, Jodi A.
Duenow, Elliot J.
DuVall, Robert Michael
Early, Andrew R.
Eckert, Casey J.
Ehlen, Matthew David
Elder, Melissa
ElDorado, William H.
Eldridge, Lee
Ellis, David Edward
Ellis, Jeffrey R.
Ellison, Charles Gordon
Engeda, Samson
Enos, Gregory J.
Eriksson, Roy L.
Ertugrul, Tolga M.
Evans, Darrin Charles
Evans, R. Ryler J.
Evans, Wade M.
Featherstone, Andrew W.
Finch, Blake
Firestone, Christopher L.
Font, Christopher J.
Forbush, Morgan Brady
Foster, Michael L.
Fowler, Stanley Earl, Jr.
Fowler, William Ramsey
Fretwell, Mark Evan
Fry, Jill
Funk, Patrick Brien, II
Garcia, Francisco J.
Gatlin, Joshua E.
Gaudet, Eric
Ghaeezadeh, Ashkan
Gibbs, Matthew G.
Gibson, Kurt
Gilles, Nicholas M.
Gitto, Kate Stock
Godwin, James H., Jr.
Goodwin, Daniel
Gooranorimi, Omid
Graham, Austin
Granberry, Matthew J.
Granger, Valerie
Greene, Andrew T.
Gregowicz, Timothy William
Gressler, Steven P.
Grevious, Todd
Grice, Richard S., Jr.
Griggs, Lucas C.
Guenin, Andreas
Hackman, Dylan J.
Haden, Logan T.
Hagan, Brenton S
Hagedorn, Ryan M.
Hamilton, Wesley P.
Hansman, Kevin Edward
Harding, Michael George
Harman, Joseph
Hartsock, Joshua David
Hartwig, Joseph Raymond
Hayes, Eric
Hayes, Michael Jonathan
Haywood, Holly G.
Heimgartner, Christopher Dean
Hendricks, Katrin
Henry, Hunter B.
Hesan, Muhammad
Hewitt, Christopher M.
Higgins, Bradley Shane
Highfield, David D., Jr.
Holbrook, Becca
Holden, Nathan B.
Holdmeyer, Bryan
Holzenthal, Leo L.
Hooker, Joshua
Hopson, Tyler Layton
Howe, Mark T.
Howell, Cabot M.
Howell, Michael
Hoyleman, David E.
Hudgens, Shelby R.
Hume, Robert A.
Hunter, Michael B.
Ibrahim, Zuhair
Jankovic, Aleksandar L.
Janney, Jonathan L.
Jay, Ian
Jenkins, Don J.
Jenkins, Jason
Johnson, Jason Andre
Johnson, Joseph Riley
Johnson, Seth O.
Jolley, Milan Joseph
Jones, Nathan Paul
Joyopravitno, Julie
Kandoth, Balakrishnan
Karstens, Trevor B
Kaster, Andrew
Kelley, Scott
Kenney, Benjamin

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS CONTINUED

Kester, Brian Alan
Kim, Chris H.
King, Adam
Klene, Benjamin R.
Knopf, Mary
Koepke, Matthew Victor
Koo, Min S.
Kovacevic, Vladimir
Krc, Kristian
Kriete, Niki
Kuester, Christopher
Kurfman, Nikki R.
LaCasse, Steven E.
Lack, Andrew Carl
Lacour, Steven Michael
Landau, Chris
Lane, James E.
Larson, Todd Randal
Leffert, Donald M.
Lemieux, Marc-Andre
Lennon, Kevin
Lewis, David J.
Lindemann, Colton
Liner, Mark Olney
Long, Karen J.
Lott, J. Adam
Lovejoy, Conrad M.
Lowe, J. Matthew
Lueken, Stephanie Kay
Lundin, Reid Vincent
Lust, Garrett Joseph
Lutfi, Ahmad Shoaib
Ma, Cheukhei
Mahmood, Ali A.
Mahnke, Riley S.
Malik, Tahir
Malinowski, William P.
Malloy, Johnathan
Mandell, Margaret F.
Marina, Victor G.
Markgren, Bruce
Marston, James Richard
Matelski, James F.
Mazzei, Dan
McCright, Jeremy A.
McDuffee, Victor
McGrath, Shaun Timothy
McHenry, Taylor C.
McKinley, Benjamin Robert
McQuiston-Fall, Owen
Mendez, Mario L.
Mendoza, Luis Antonio
Meyer, Chad W.
Meyer, Jared K.
Michels, Zachary P.
Miller, Addison Ray
Miller, Jeffrey S.
Miller, Nick B.
Mirzoyan, Artak D.
Mitchell, Aaron J.
Montazeri, Ehsan
Moore, Graham
Morris, Wesley P.
Muscente, Benjamin
Muzzy, Darwin L.
Myers, James R.
Myles, J Ross
Naquin, Thomas James, Jr.
Neds, William
Neufeld, Michael J.
Newman, Michael James
Nixon, Thomas J.
Nollett, Jereme A.
O'Brien, Matthew M.
O'Neill, Jeremiah C.
Osborn, Spencer
Osman, Zachary Aaron
Ozmun, Liane Frank
Packman, Thomas J.
Pagliaro, Justin A.
Palmer, John T.
Pankey, Timothy F.
Pappas, Kosta J.
Paretti, Kathryn Lucy
Parham, J. Alan
Parrish, Stephanie A.
Parry, Paul E.
Parsi, Ramin
Patel, Gopi S.
Patel, Jignesh
Patel, Niraj S.
Patrick, Derek A.
Peckover, Jeffrey
Peichel, Stephen
Pennington, Philip M.
Person, Eric
Peters, Daniel T.
Pettit, Matthew Alan
Piel, Carl-Henry
Pierson, Kimberly
Pins, Joseph
Plag, Jason Douglas
Porter, Cody Dean
Protasiewicz, Justin M.
Rahim, Muhammed
Rajek, Gregory S.
Ralphs, Dean C.
Rasmussen, Matthew K.
Redmond, Mark E.
Remington, Brook
Repaskey, Kyle
Ringer, Jason Jackson
Robinson, Christopher L.
Robinson, Kristopher M.
Robinson, Spencer Blanton
Robinson, Tyler Daniel
Rodenberg Viviano, Megan
Roebuck, David Mark
Rogers, Kendra K.
Rogers, Melinda C.
Roos, Michael E.
Ruggiero, Brian
Ruiz Fabian, Pedro
Ryan, Thomas J.
Saffari Tehrani, Mona
Sandbothe, Abigail
Schaefer, Kevin E.
Schafer, Travis M.
Schaffnit, Colin D.
Schauppner, Richard M.
Schebaum, John B.
Schimmelpfenning, Megan

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS CONTINUED

Schoenhard, Carl Blaine, III
Schwalbert, Jeffrey John
Schwartz, Zina
Scott, Jeffrey
Scott, Ryan
Seader, John Nicholas
Seddighzadeh, Kevin
Seibel, Benjamin
Seiler, Kenneth W.
Sell, Robert D.
Shadid, Blake
Shah, Kunal G.
Shaw, Jody R.
Shields, Richard A.
Shimkus, Michael R.
Shinpaugh, Bradley D.
Shirvani, Mansour
Shurtz, Jason G.
Sieler, Sean
Sipe, Shaun A.
Skog, Stephen E.
Skourup, Brian N.
Smedley, Sarah
Smith, Andrew N.
Smith, Benjamin Daniel
Smith, David Olen
Smith, Kimberly J.
Smith, Matthew
Sofranko, Jonathan A.
Soules, Charles F.
Spencer, Michael J.
Spihlmann, Douglas P.
Spitznagel, Dennis A.
Stage, Adam
Staker, Wayne B.
Stand, Earl
Stark, Daniel
Stech, James C.
Steffens, Robert L.
Steger-Killius, Deborah
Stehn, Ryan
Stephenson, Chad
Stewart, Joshua Edward
Strege, Paul R.
Stumpf, Stephen A.
Sullivan, Dustin L.
Suozzi, John Richard
Sutch, Peter-John
Sutton, Christopher J.
Sutton, Laura A.
Svoboda, Joseph M.
Swanson, Eric J.
Swanson, James
Szatanek, Alexander
Tagliavia, Joseph S.
Tannar, Gregg K.
Taylor, Kelli D.
Thayer, Brandon Jeffrey
Thomas, Michael E.
Thompson, Mark Jason
Thornton, Brent A.
Thorpe, Joshua
Thraen, Scott M.
Titlow, Ross E.
Todd, Shane
Toy, Sarah
Trefz, William J.
Trende, Gregory V.
Trinward, John Greenleaf
Tuttle, Robert S.
Tye, Matthew
Vajzovic, Semir
Van Luchene, Corey A.
Van Patten, Gregory
Venhaus, Randy
Vercellino, Anthony S.
Vernon, Daniel
Viise, John Robert
Vogt, Chad H.
Wade, Jennifer A.
Wahlstrom, Jon M.
Waldron, Thomas W., III
Walker, Michaela E.
Wallace, Michael Darriel
Warshawsky, Brandon
Waters, Ross
Watkins, Melanie Kueber
Watts, A. Nicole
Wechter, Scott A.
Weston, Daniel F.
Westphale, Tom , Jr
Westrate, Elizabeth
Whiteside, Gary Anthony
Wicoff, Emily S.
Wildman, Jocelyn Nicole
Williams, Christopher J.
Williams, Matthew John
Williams, Toby L.
Wilson, Kory
Wobbe, Adrienne E.
Wolff, Stacey L.
Wong, Kai Chi
Wopata, Kyle Steven
Work, John Michael
Worst, Stanley Lewis
Wright, Eric L.
Wright, Ethan James
Wujek, John James
Wyatt, Alison
Yacoby, Joshua
Yeager, Jessica
Yff, Martin S.
Yocum, Gary A.
Yotter, Erik N.
Young, Shannon Elizabeth
Zibakidi, John
Zundel, Shain Emory

Professional Engineering Corporations/LLCs

The following corporations and LLCs were licensed between October 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020:

ADF STRUCTURAL STEEL, INC.
Advanced Structural Consulting, LLC
AECOM Power E&C, Inc.
AHBL, INC.
Aquarius Engineering LLC
Architectural Engineering Consortium, Inc.
ATOKA, INC.
Bailey Edward Design Inc
Beason Brackin & Associates, LLC
Bernhardt Forensic Engineering LLC
BHB Consulting Engineers, Inc.
Blackfin LLC
BPG Inspection, LLC
Brucke Engineering PLLC
BTR Engineering LLC
CanDid Engineering & Construction Services, LLC
Canyons Structural Inc.
CARL I. SCHAEFFER ELECTRIC COMPANY
CDI Engineering Solutions, LLC
Consulting Engineers Group, Inc.
Cooper Engineering Company, Inc.
CSE Engineering, LLC
David Mezger Engineering LLC
DAWOOD ENGINEERING, INC.
Dickerson Engineering, Inc.
Downer Engineering, LLC
DYNATEST CONSULTING, INC.
e2 engineers, llc
EDG, Inc
EIDorado Forensics LLC
Electrical Design & Control Systems, LLC
Empowered Electric LLC
ENGINEERS-NORTHWEST, INC. P.S.
ESSENTIA, INC
EV Studio, LLC
Facility Engineering Services, PA
FOOTHILLS BRIDGE CO.
FRANKFURT-SHORT-BRUZA ASSOCIATES, P.C.
Fullerton Engineering Consultants, LLC
GOODWIN BROS. CONSTRUCTION CO.
Goodwyn, Mills & Cawood, Inc.
GRK Consulting Engineers, Inc.
Guidon Design Inc.
HARLEY ELLIS DEVEREAUX CORPORATION
IBI GROUP ENGINEERING SERVICES (USA) INC.
ICC NTA, LLC
Industrial Minerals Process Consultants LLC
INTEGRATED ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS, INC.
IV ENGINEERING, P.C.
JCAA Consulting Engineers, LLC
Jezerinac Group, PLLC
JOHN A. MARTIN STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, INC.
Kadric Engineering Inc.
KAPSCH TRAFFICCOM USA, INC.
KTA-TATOR, INC.
Louis Perry & Associates, Inc.
LTS DRAFTING & ENGINEERING, LLC
Lynch, Harrison & Brumleve, Inc.
MCON, LLC
MCVEIGH & MANGUM ENGINEERING, INC.
MEARS GROUP, INC.
MeyerFire, LLC
Morphy, Makofsky, Incorporated
Mortarless Systems Engineering, Inc.
Mountain LTD Engineering, LLC
NEWFIELDS ENVIRONMENTAL & ENGINEERING, LLC
O'Connell & Lawrence, Inc.
Parsons Engineering, Inc
PARSONS ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE GROUP INC.
Pioneer Engineering & Environmental Services, LLC
Plan North, PLLC
Prestatie Corporation
Refining Technology Solutions, LLC
Robinson Industrial and Heavy Contracting Inc.
Sentry Steel Inc
SHERWOOD DESIGN ENGINEERS, LTD.
STAINLESS FABRICATION, INC.
Summit Engineering Services, Inc.
Surveying And Mapping, LLC
SWT Design, Inc.
TEAM Services, Inc
Tenmile Engineering LLC
Tepa Engineering Services, LLC
The Carbery Group, LLC
The Process Group, LLC
Thomas Structural Engineering, LLC
Up-Light Electrical Engineering, Inc.
Valor Forensic Engineering Services, LLC
Victus Engineering LLC
Vrettos Pappas Consulting Engineers, P.A.
WYCO Field Services, LLC
ZFI Engineering Co.

Professional Land Surveyors

The following individuals were licensed between October 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020:

Bazan, Brent A.
Braun, Beth A.
Candler, Curtis A.

Crotts, Clayton D.
Perrine, M. Aaron
Phipps, Nicholas Cole

West, D. Steven, Jr.

Professional Land Surveying Corporations/LLCs

The following corporations and LLCs were licensed between October 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020:

AEC GEOSPATIAL LLC
Cribb Philbeck Weaver Group, Inc.
D McClain Surveying, LLC
Earthsona, LLC

GOODWIN BROS. CONSTRUCTION CO.
Lamp Rynearson, Inc.
THE MANNIK & SMITH GROUP, INC.

Weihe Engineers Inc
Zenith Survey Solutions LLC

Professional Landscape Architects

The following individuals were licensed between October 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020:

Ball, Connor
Brandriet, Chris
Brouillette, Jacob
Cano, Lauren

Gates, Christopher R.
Haid, Wesley Adam
Kett, John A
Kraatz, James

Simpson, Joshua B.
Sloan, Kevin Warren

Professional Landscape Architectural Corporations/LLCs

The following corporations and LLCs were licensed between October 1, 2019 and April 1, 2020:

MEYER LANDSCAPING, INC

The Lamar Johnson Collaborative LLC

Disciplinary Actions

DISCLAIMER: Every effort has been made to ensure that the following enforcement information is correct. However, this information should not be relied upon without verification from the Board office. It should be noted that the names of companies and individuals listed may be similar to the names of the parties who have not had enforcement actions taken against them. Discipline orders are public data and copies may be obtained by contacting the Board office. Pursuant to Chapter 327, RSMo, a licensee is entitled to engage in the practice of architecture, engineering, land surveying or landscape architecture during his/her probationary period providing that the licensee adheres to all of the terms and conditions of the Order. However, a licensee whose license has been suspended, is not entitled to engage in the practice of architecture, engineering, land surveying or landscape architecture during his/her suspension period.

PROBATED LICENSE GRANTED

[AVERY, SAMUEL CHARLES, A-2019043566](#)

St. Louis, Missouri

Avery graduated from an accredited school of architecture and applied to the Board for licensure as an architect. In his application, Avery revealed that he had been convicted of the offense of stealing and had received a suspended sentence stayed by two years of probation. In investigation of the matter, the Board discovered that Avery also had a past conviction and a pending charge for Driving While Intoxicated. He resides at a residential facility for persons obtaining sobriety.

The Board determined it had grounds to deny Avery's application based on his criminal convictions, but granted the license subject to a probationary interval of three years commencing on November 13, 2019 and ending on November 12, 2022.

CIVIL PENALTY AND CEASE AND DESIST

[BULLINGTON, GLEN R., Unlicensed](#)

Caruthersville, Missouri

In 1998, Bullington filed an application with the Board for enrollment as a land-surveyor-in-training. He withdrew his application in 1999 and never reapplied. The Board received information that Bullington was performing land surveys and telling people he was able to do so as long as the survey did not require a seal. The Board's investigator contacted Bullington as a potential client, and he informed her that he could perform a boundary survey, including marking corners, and quoted her a fee for doing so.

In a settlement agreement, signed on December 2, 2019, Bullington acknowledged that he performed professional land surveying as defined in Section 327.272.1, RSMo, in violation of Section 327.281, RSMo, and that he was liable for a civil penalty. Bullington accepted responsibility for a civil penalty of \$1,000 and agreed to cease and desist from performing professional land surveying unless and until he obtains a license as a professional land surveyor from the Board.

On January 21, 2020, the Board received a check in the amount of \$1,000 payable to Frankie Stewart, Pemiscot County Treasurer, for payment to the County school fund. On January 21, 2020, the check was mailed to Frankie Stewart, Pemiscot County Treasurer.

PROBATED LICENSE AND CIVIL PENALTY

[GMA ARCHITECTS, INC, A-2019038725](#)

St. Louis, Missouri

GMA Architects, Inc., filed an Application for a Certificate of Authority for a Foreign For-Profit Corporation with the Secretary of State of Missouri on January 31, 2011, stating as the purpose of its business "for-profit architectural firm." GMA Architects, Inc., has practiced

architecture generally and held itself out as a company providing architectural services since 2011. However, it never applied to the Board for a Certificate of Authority as an architectural corporation until September 25, 2019.

The Board found that by practicing in Missouri without a Certificate of Authority, GMA Architects, Inc. violated Section 327.101, RSMo, unlicensed practice of architecture, and Section 327.401.2, RSMo, which requires a corporation practicing a profession licensed under Chapter 327, RSMo, to have a Certificate of Authority. The Board also found that the company assisted or enabled a person to practice or offer to practice architecture without a license or Certificate of Authority. Under the terms of Section 327.077, RSMo, the Board is authorized to impose a civil penalty on a company practicing without a Certificate of Authority. The Board granted the application on a probated order, subject to the condition that GMA Architects, Inc. pay a civil penalty of \$600. The civil penalty was paid, and the Certificate of Authority of GMA Architects, Inc. is now valid without condition.

CIVIL PENALTY

PECORD, PHILLIP C., A-5115
Memphis, Tennessee

Pecord entered into a settlement agreement effective August 2, 2018, by which he agreed to be placed on probation for a term of three years, expiring August 1, 2021. One of the terms of the probation required that he file quarterly reports listing all architectural projects performed in the State of Missouri.

Pecord failed to file five of the first six reports due under the terms of the settlement agreement on time. He filed the report due October 1, 2018, on October 22; the report due January 1, 2019, on January 10; the report due July 1, 2019, on July 3; the report due October 1, 2019, on October 25; and the report due January 1, 2020, on January 23. Pecord was warned by a letter dated February 15, 2019, that future late filings would be considered a violation of his probation, but he filed three reports after that letter late.

After filing of a probation violation complaint and hearing, which Pecord did not attend, the Board entered an order dated February 21, 2020, imposing a civil penalty of \$1,000 on Pecord for violation of the terms of his probation.

PROBATION IMPOSED

TOLSON, CURTIS D., PLS-002236
Lenexa, Kansas

Tolson is licensed as a professional land surveyor in Missouri. He prepared and sealed land surveys on two properties in Independence, Missouri, which did not comply with the requirements of the Missouri Standards for Property Boundary Surveys in the following respects:

- a. Failing to show reference bearings, as required by 20 CSR 2030-16.030(4)(D);
- b. Failing to show sufficient data (distances and directions) to positively locate the parcel surveyed within the United States Public Land Survey System (USPLSS), as required by 20 CSR 2030-16.030(4)(J);
- c. Failing to show controlling corners found or set, as required by 20 CSR 2030-16.030(4)(K);
- d. Failing to show material variation between record and measured dimensions and the extent of such variation between as required by 20 CSR 2030-16.030(4)(L);
- e. Failing to show exterior building dimensions of structures tied to property lines as required by 20 CSR 2030-16.030(4)(L);
- f. Failing to reference source documents as required by 20 CSR 2030-16.030(4)(M);
- g. Failing to reference property type as urban or rural, as required by 20 CSR 2030-16.030(4)(M);
- h. Failing to show the identity of the record title documents for adjoining properties, including the record source, as required by 20 CSR 2030-16.030(4)(N); and,
- i. Failing to show a statement of compliance with Missouri standards, as required by 20 CSR 2030-16.030(4)(P).

The surveys also failed to comply with the title block requirements of 20 CSR 2030-2.050, in the following respects:

- a. The title block does not show the name of the licensee either as a sole proprietor, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or other appropriate entity, as required by 20 CSR 2030-2.050(2)(D);
- b. The title block does not show the address of the project, including city and state, as required by 20 CSR 2030-2.050(2)(D);
- c. The title block does not show the printed name, discipline, and license number of the person sealing the document, as required by 20 CSR 2030-2.050(2)(G); and,
- d. The title blocks show the company name Viking Surveys, an entity which does not hold a Certificate of Authority as a land surveying corporation in Missouri.

In a settlement agreement effective April 9, 2020, Tolson acknowledged that these failures represented cause for discipline under Section 327.441.2(6), RSMo, and agreed to imposition of a term of probation for one year.



BOARD FOR ARCHITECTS, PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS AND PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS



3605 Missouri Boulevard,
Suite 380
Jefferson City, MO 65109



573.751.0047 Telephone
573.751.8046 Fax
800.735.2966 TTY
800.735.2466 Voice Relay



moapeplsla@pr.mo.gov
pr.mo.gov/apesla



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CEU/PDH/PDU CERTIFICATE

Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors and Professional Landscape Architects

NAME OF SPONSOR

This is to certify that the person named below has earned .5 CEU for Architects and Professional Landscape Architects, .5 PDH for Professional Engineers, and .5 PDU for Professional Land Surveyors by thoroughly reading the Spring/Summer 2020 edition of the Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors and Professional Landscape Architects' newsletter entitled, Dimensions.

NAME OF PARTICIPANT

ATTESTATION: I attest, by the responses recorded below, my signature, and on my professional honor, that I have personally read and am familiar with the Spring/Summer 2020 edition of the Board's newsletter entitled, "*Dimensions*."

Please record your answers to the below questions, along with the page numbers on which you found the answers, in the blanks provided:

1. How long should I keep records of projects sealed? _____
2. If I think another licensee's work may violate the rules, to the extent that I should report it, should I contact the licensee before filing a complaint? _____
3. Will my Missouri license be disciplined if I receive discipline in another state for something that is not in the Missouri standards? _____
4. Our office has moved. How should I notify the Board? _____
5. How many licensees does the Board have under its jurisdiction? _____

SIGNATURE OF LICENSEE

DATE

LICENSE NUMBER

NOTE: If you claim credit for reading the newsletter and are audited, you will be required to produce this completed certificate as documentation. Therefore, you are to print and keep a copy of this completed certificate in your file with your other supporting documentation. This credit does not count toward your HSW quota.



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3605 Missouri Boulevard | Jefferson City, MO 65109

573.751.0047 | moapeplspla@pr.mo.gov | pr.mo.gov/apelsla